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House.

The country would have better times at

once if the Democratic Congress would let it.

There are indications that the cold wave

which struck the Democracy a week ago

has not yet receded.

Boles, Campbell of Ohio and Gresham—a

trinity of Republican deserters fit to be a

warning to all soreheads.

It seems that Great Britain should not

refuse to unite with other European govern-

ments in suppressing the Anarchists.

Even the Populists must rejoice that

Judge Gresham refused to be their candi-

date for President after coquetting with them.

After the episode in New Jersey, the vot-

ers of Indiana who believe in popular gov-

ernment should rally to break the gerry-

mander.

Senator Cameron, after the voting in Ne-

braska and Kansas, will probably decline

to be talked of as the Populist candidate

for President.

Governor Altgeld's Anarchist friends

finished him on Sunday, if there was any

doubt about it before those whom he par-

doned reiterated their views.

Sensible Democrats are not denying that

they fell down a week ago, but all of them

cannot realize that it was a pit-driver

which struck the old party.

The amount of idle money in the New

York banks, Saturday, was \$58,000,000 in

excess of the legal requirement. It was never

larger but once—the summer of 1885, when

it reached \$65,000,000.

Secretary Hoke Smith may live to re-

gret having declared open war on Senator

Voorhees. The Senator is something of a

fighter himself, is an artist in vituperation

and has the entire to the floor of the

United States Senate.

It seems that 3,000 more votes were polled

in Colorado last Tuesday than in 1892. The

fact that the most of them were given to

the Republican ticket shows that the silver

legislation has not turned to the advan-

tage of the Populists.

It is not quite fair for the Democratic

managers to lay so much blame to the mug-

wumps for their defeat as they do. Even

Judge Gresham could not have perpetrated

the Hawaiian blunder if the Democratic

President had not permitted him.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Chicago,

attributes the Democratic disaster to the

Van Alen affair. Not quite; but the Van

Alen affair and the phrase "lower classes"

have spoiled all the chances Mr. Cleveland's

friend, William C. Whitney, had for the

Democratic nomination in 1896.

The New York Sun's scorching editorial

on the Cleveland-Gresham Hawaiian policy

is headed: "The Policy of Infamy." The

Chicago Record calls it "A Disgraceful

Proposition," and characterizes the position

assumed by the administration as "un-

reasonably fantastic and dishonest."

The Democratic chieftains, Cleveland,

Gresham and Blount, are very solicitous

that the colored people in Hawaii shall be

secured a right to vote, but for eighteen

years Mr. Blount had a seat in Congress

because the colored man in the State of

Georgia has been cheated out of the right

of suffrage.

The suggestion is made that, in the event

of Queen Lilioukalan's restoration, she

will have a claim for damages against the

United States. That is a logical sequence

of the Gresham letter. It would be very

humiliating to Americans to have to pay

such a claim, but that would be nothing

compared to the disgrace brought upon the

American name by the cowardly policy of

the administration.

Stephen W. Dorsey, who left Colorado a

few days ago, says: "In conversation with

leading real estate men in Denver Friday

before I left they all reported property val-

ues as having jumped 25 per cent., as the

result of the election, reports notwithstanding.

Colorado is as prosperous as any sec-

tion of the country. It has long since re-

covered from the silver slump." The silver

mine owners who drew such terrible pictures

of ruin in Colorado ought to be ashamed of

themselves. The indications are that with

the active restoration of gold mining the

THE SITUATION IN HAWAII.

The latest news from Honolulu, brought

by the steamer China, which arrived at San

Francisco yesterday, does not contain any

definite information as to the development

of the Cleveland-Gresham policy. Minister

Willis had reached Honolulu, but had not

yet had an audience with the President of

the provisional government, and, pending

such audience, had declined to make known

his instructions. All the indications, however,

pointed to an abandonment of the provision-

al government by the United States. Ad-

miral Skerret, who was relieved by Admiral

Irwin, had taken his farewell leave of Pres-

ident Dole, and he and the naval party ac-

companying him had marched out of the

provisional government building to the tune

of "The Star-spangled Banner." The new

minister will probably march in to the tune

of "God Save the Queen." On the night be-

fore the China sailed from Honolulu there

was a large gathering of the Queen's sup-

porters at the house of one of the number,

and word was passed around that the Queen

was to be restored to the throne. It is be-

lieved by the anti-monarchists in Honolulu

that the Queen has all along had secret

sources of information in regard to the in-

tentions of the United States, as every state-

ment and prediction that she has made has

thus far been verified. It is probable that

the policy of restoration of the monarchy

was decided upon before Commissioner

Blount went to Honolulu, and that he had

secret instructions to keep the Queen in-

formed as to the policy of the administra-

tion. The dispatch says: "It is the opinion

of those who came up from Honolulu on the

China that the annexationists will make no

resistance if the United States orders the

Queen put back, but that her government

will have to keep a force of men constantly

on shore to maintain her on the throne."

That would be a spectacle for gods and men

—an armed force of the United States used

to overthrow an infant republic and to re-

store a corrupt Queen to a rotten throne!

To this complexion are we likely to be

brought by the Cleveland-Gresham policy.

OTHER PHASES OF THE HAWAIIAN

QUESTION.

The Journal has a copy of the Hawaiian

Gazette of Jan. 18, 1893. It contains a full

account of the events of the few preceding

days which had culminated in the dethrone-

ment of the Queen and the establishment of

a provisional government. Of the mass

meeting which indorsed the action taken by

the committee of safety the paper says:

It was one of the largest and most enthu-

siastic mass meetings ever held in Honolulu.

It was called by the committee of public

safety for the purpose of protesting

against the revolutionary action of the

Queen. At half past 1 o'clock citizens be-

gan to assemble, and before 2 o'clock the

building was crowded to its utmost ca-

pacity. Every class in the community was

represented, mechanics, merchants,

professional men and artisans of every kin-

dred being present in full force. The meeting

was intensely enthusiastic, being animated by

a common purpose and feeling, and most of

the speakers were applauded to the echo.

The resolutions adopted by the meeting

protest against the revolutionary acts of the

Queen and ratify the action taken by the

committee of public safety. The Gazette

says editorially:

Tuesday, the 17th day of January, 1893,

will go down to history as one of the most

eventful of all days in Hawaiian annals.

The people of the Hawaiian Islands, in

unison, have protested against the usur-

pations, and have declared their loyalty

to the rights and liberties which have

marked the last years of the Hawaiian

monarchy. They have asserted the prin-

ciple of every people to determine the

form of their own government, and have

done away with the monarchy. The people

for this action are so obvious as to need no

comment. They have lived by it all year

after year, and have lived by it all year

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EMPEROR WILLIAM HAS RECOMMENDED

that German capitalists help Italy by purchasing

the securities of that government, but the

effort of the Emperor to assist his ally sim-

ply called forth angry protest. The invest-

ors in Germany protest against loaning

money to a government whose policy leads

to bankruptcy. Spain, while it does not be-

long to the tripartite alliance, is in a bad

way financially.

There is one nation and government on the

continent of Europe which is not in

financial straits—the Republic of France.

Carrying the largest national debt in exis-

tence, for which the Republic is not respon-

sible, France seems to be in a position at the

present time to decide the financial fate of

some of its neighbors. It has an abundance

of money, both gold and silver. It has it

in its power to prevent Italy from becoming

formidable in war, and it can hamper Aus-

tria by the accumulation of its securities.

It is said that France has already begun a

relentless financial war upon these two al-

lies of Germany. Not long since the govern-

ment of Italy undertook to negotiate with

France for the return of the silver currency

which has been drained from that country.

France demanded that half the amount

should be paid in gold, which, if paid, must

come from the reserve of the war chest.

To-day France is really the financial cen-

ter of Europe. Its resources are abundant

even when Great Britain is taken into con-

sideration, while its neighbors are in finan-

cial straits. While there are other causes,

such as a trade balance in its favor and a

policy which makes France a self-sustain-